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ork.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and ders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be ceived at the following branch offices in New York:

Branch Office, 1.238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

No. 506 Broadway, between 22d and 22d 84s., till 8 p. m.

No. 508 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 760 3d-stc., near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

No. 1007 3d-save, near 63th-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-save., 10 a. m. to 7:30 m. m. Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner 14th-at. 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave. 1.703 lat ave. No. 180 Fast 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m.

Washington-1,322 F-st. Lendon-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The French Government reminds Italy that a French consulate was established at Massowah twenty-five years before the Italian occupation of that place. ____ Portuguese soldiers are in mutiny in Africa. === The Sugar Bounties Conference came to an end.

Congress.-Both branches in session. ==== The Senate: Mr. Cullom spoke on the Retaliation message, and introduced a resolution in reference to the operations of Article XXIX. === The House: The Committee on Foreign Affairs adopted a substitute for the Wilson Retaliation bill; it will be reported on Saturday, probably; the minority members of the committee to investigate rernment Printing Office demand Public Printer Benedict's resignation for maladministra-

Domestic .- Railroad men made affidavits that the Democratic stories about General Harrison and the part he took in the strike of 1877 were utterly false. == General Secretary Litchman. of the Knights of Labor, declared his intention of supporting Harrison and Morton. = Two young men in Brancford, Conn., died drinking aconite put by mistake in soda-water. — Warner Miller delivered The soldiers' monument at Milford, Conn., was unveiled. === A statue of Robert Burns was unveiled at Albany. === Governor Hill spoke at the Greene County fair. == The Ocean Grove camp-meeting closed. Belva Lockwood and Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, Williams Grove Penn

City and Suburban .- Police Justice A. J. White resigned from the County Democracy; other resignations expected. — A boy died from hydrophobia in New-Jersey. — A band of youthful desperadoes broken up. — The convention of electrical experts discussed the lack of a proper insulator for underground wires. — Winners at Gravesend: Kingston, Egmont, Sorrento, Grisette, Cartoon, Satisfaction. — The Brooklyn ball team was defeated by the Cincinnation of the Research of the R cinnati nine, 5 to 3. === Stocks dull, with slow

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Gen erally fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 71.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sum mer travellers, oun have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month the address being changed as often as desired.
THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean poetage.

Chairman Crisp, of the House Committee on Elections, does not seem to care what the country thinks of him. His treatment of Mr. alls is simply shameful. It is bad enough to deny a man the seat to which he was honestly elected, but to prevent his making an appeal for justice to the House is an exhibition of partisanship barren of all defence. Even on the lowest plane of practical politics, and practical politics can go pretty low occasionally, no party can afford to defend such methods.

The minority of the Committee of the House appointed to inquire into the scandals affecting Public Printer Benedict does not mince words in its report. He is accused of acts than which none could be graver in his position. The an members declare that they have indisputable proofs that Benedict tampered with the evidence taken before the committee and sent to his office to be printed. They declare that he changed some expressions and entirely suppressed others. This allegation comes in addition to their findings against him on the evidence, in which they prone need him guilty of falsehood, of favoritism to contractors and suspicious relations with them, and of many violations of law. If the Administration proposes to sustain Benedict, it is clear that it has a considerable job on its bands.

Corporation Counsel Beekman considers the constitutional that was passed by the last Legislate, providing for a supervision of the weiging of coal for the protection of the public. Certainly it seems as if this law were directly in contravention of the section he points out. Whether it is or not, some method should be established for the revision of laws which the Legislature has approv I before they are finally passed, so that the chance for violations of the Constitution and for legal conflicts in general might be reduced nimum. The courts of this State spend half their time trying to reconcile legislative feduce the statute-books to something like a harmonious condition. We read a great deal about "the legislative intent" these days, but when the Legislature ended half & dozen different ways upon | bills and drastic legislation for filling the pristhe same subject, it takes a wise judge to

cipher out what its exact and present intent really is. It would be easy to provide a piece of legal machinery which would serve as counsel to the Legislature for the purpose of assisting it in making its enactments congruous.

Nothing ails the letter of Mr. Charles II. Litchman, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, in which he declares for the Republican National ticket and for protection. Mr. Litchman knows what free trade means to the mechanic and the wage-earner generally, and when he finds himself in the presence of a conflict between a system which means something to do and good pay for doing it and another which means little to do and less for doing it, he feels constrained to take a hand in the fight. The Republican party stands committed to the restriction of immigration such as is tainted with political disease or designed to compete at European prices with American labor. In all respects it appeals to the confidence of the wage-earners, and those of them who know their own interests will follow Mr. Litchman's

THE RECORD REFUTES THE SLANDER. · Democrats have a peculiar faculty for inventing calumnies which refute themselves, and therefore it is usually good politics and good sense for Republicans to stand quietly aside and watch the smile of complacency on their enemies' faces gradually replaced by the grimace of humiliation. But occasionally it is impossible to resist the temptation to plant a knockdown blow between the eyes and listen for the dull thud with which a soft head smites the earth.

In this mood we copy elsewhere the clear, comprehensive and convincing record of General Harrison's connection with the railroad strikes of 1877, prepared by railroad operatives. The Democratic press printed simultaneously and by previous arrangement yesterday a concoction of false statements and unsupported inferences, put together by a Federal officeholder in Indiana, who might better be engaged in manifesting a less pernicious activity. and declaimed before a campaign meeting on Wednesday evening. The Cleveland organs in this city pretended to have received the stuff by telegraph from Indianapolis, but in fact they have been poring over the proofsheets for several days. "The Herald" was satisfied with extracting a column, but "The World" could not be content with much less than half a page. The document drawn up by employes of the railroads concerned in the troubles of eleven years ago is so decisive and timely an exposure of this miserable attack upon General Harrison that the Democrats will find, as usual, that they have been fooling with a boomerang. They have succeeded in producing facts which will be worth many votes to the Republican candidate in Indiana, and wherever honest men live and labor.

But aside from the specific value of this refutation of a peculiarly disgraceful slander, it furnishes a striking illustration of General Harrison's mental and moral quality. Good men are often led by popular excitement or their own native fervor into positions from which in calmer times they find it necessary to make an honorable retreat. But the more closely the Republican candidate's career is studied the more clearly must every candid inquirer see how soher and discriminating his ludgment has been in every emergency, and how firmly he has allied himself to principles which he could never be called on to abandon. He stands out at all times the master of himself and of the situation. The irredeemable currency infection was especially virulent in Indiana, but General Harrison never either caught or feared it. Many who did not actually get the fever said: "We must let it take its course." He said: "We must stamp it out." A clear head and a clear conscience guided his steps and they never faltered. So spoke at the Interstate Grange Exhibition, at of his record on the Chinese question, in which the Democrats are dismayed and chagrined to discover that they can pick no flaws. Though opposed, as Congressman Morrow, of California, lately said, to the abrogation of a treaty by indirect legislation, he perfectly comprehended and steadfastly adhered to the under lying principle, and when the opportunity arrived he voted in committee and on the floor of the Senate for the most efficient bill ever presented in Congress to cover the Chinese case

And so of his attitude in the portentous railroad strikes, which the Democrats are now perverting to antagonize him. He stood bravey and calmly between hostile extremes. Solicitous that the public peace should be preserved, he was not less solicitous that the strikers should be approached in the spirit of jusice and generous confidence. He would not colerate the idea that American citizens, whether employers or employed, were not menable to reason, and when the crisis had passed the strongest partisans on both sides frankly acknowledged that he had been right from first to last.

WHY FORSTER RESIGNED.

Mr. Gladstone has taken advantage of the publication of a biography of Mr. Forster to give the secret history of the Treaty of Kilmainham. He writes apparently in no spirit of hostility to his former colleague in the Cabinet, but is impelled in the interest of historical truth to place the responsibility for that transaction where it belongs. Only a bare summary of his article in "The Nineteenth Century" is before us, but it suffices to show that Mr. Forster Imposed the conditions upon which Mr. Parnell was released and the jails were cleared of suspects. Why he should have resigned Mr. Gladstone was unable to understand at the time. With the biography before him, his judgment is not enlightened. Mr. Parnell's engagements exceeded, he says, the onditions exacted by the Chief Secretary; yet to the amazement of the Cabinet Mr. Forster

The biographer, Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, has eft this resignation the only inexplicable act of a career which he has recorded with as much liscretion as fidelity and literary capacity. Every other issue in Mr. Forster's eventful life is clearly explained; this one only remains, as Mr. Gladstone describes it, an insolvable enigma. The work which he had expected to accomplish when he accepted the post of Chief Secretary was the reconciliation of England and Ireland. He was aware of the difficulties with which the question was encompassed, but as he had succeeded in establishing a system of National education in the face of insuperable obstacles he was encouraged to hope for final success in the island. Remedial legislation alone was the agency which he had in view at the outset. In his private letters and public utterances he subsequently declared that if he could have foreseen the necessity for coercion he would never have accepted the office. Coercion was profoundly distasteful to him. It may be hard to convince men of Irish birth that the man whom they still bitterly describe as "Buckshot Forster" was sincere in his desire to help their country, and detested force-

ons, but his diaries and correspondence prove

this to have been true. He had recourse to of Pennsylvania, from Long Island to Ni-Coercion only when he was forced to admit that he could do nothing else. He ruled Ireland with a rod of iron, but his heart was not in the work. His moral instincts revolted against the form of government which he felt compelled to enforce in the desperate hope of enacting remedial legislation through its instrumentality. When Mr. Forster resigned office he had grown worn and gray in a barren conflict that was repugnant to his moral nature.

This, however, is not an adequate explanation of the act. He was a brave and patient Englishman. He would not have descried his post from a sheer feeling of weariness, especially as Mr. Parnell, contrary to his expectations, had given the pledges upon which he had insisted and had promised to aid in the passage of an Arrears Act and to discourage intimidation and even boycotting. With the co-operation of the Irish members which had been promised, brighter prospects of peace and success would have justified his retention of the office. Why did he abandon his work? The biographer does not explain the secret, although he skilfully writes all around the subject, and complacently dismisses it as something that will be obvious to every reader. The reason, we suspect, was one which so discreet and accomplished a literary workman as Mr. Reid did not care to state. It was a Cabinet cabal, an intrigue headed by Mr. Chamberlain against the Chief Secretary, that forced him to retire. That we believe to have been the exact truth although neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Reid is prepared to reveal it. Mr. Chamberlain had been playing for a long time with the Parnel!ites the interesting game of "Codlin's the friend; not Short."

ECONOMY OF CLEVELAND'S SORT

Senator Allison's speech on the appropriaions will probably be found an exceedingly Important campaign document. It disposes of the Democratic pretence of economy about as effectively as THE TRIBUNE'S Extra on Appointments disposed of the pretence of Civil Service reform. Thus one after another the false pretences upon which President Cleveland secured the votes of many thousand wellmeaning citizens four years ago are exposed. and so completely that his supporters, unable to offer any good defence, find it necessary to ignore issues upon which they sought and obtained popular support in 1884.

One of these was stated in the Democratic National platform of 1884 as follows: "The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the Nation to its creditors and pensioners. . . We demand that Federal taxation shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered." It was claimed that the Republican party had been profligate in expenditures, and had appropriated many millions wastefully for no other purpose than to excuse high taxation. Not a day passed during the long campaign of 1884 without reiteration of the Democratic pledge that economy in administration and in expenditures should follow the election of a Democratic President and House.

Mr. Allison, as chairman of the Appropriaions Committee of the Senate, reviews the acts of the party in power to see how far these pledges have been kept. He finds and proves that the appropriations for the four years of Cleveland's Administration exceed the appropriations for the previous four years, the latest f Republican Administrations, by \$95,000,-000. The details of this comparison are not given in telegraphic reports, and will be examined when the Senator's speech in printed report is received, but it is noteworthy that the Democratic Senators, who have had some experience in trying to combat Mr. Allison's statements of fact, made no effort in this case to deny his statement. Their defence was the the appropriations made had been justified. and that the Administration was not responsible for appropriations anyway.

These defences were precisely as applicable to the preceding Administration as to Mr. Cleveland's. His Cabinet officers have submitted estimates, and reasons for the estimates which they made, and President Arthur's heads of departments gave convincing reasons for their recommendations. But Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet officers have argued and labored and plead for much larger appropriations than Congress has granted. If the Republican Administration was honestly charged with responsibility for appropriations which were recommended and by Congress granted, Mr. Cleveland's Administration is in every respect as much responsible for appropriations which his own friends in the House have granted upon the appeals of the department officials. Mr. Cleveland has a Senate not in sympathy with his Administration, but President Arthur had a House politically opposed to him, and the House initiates appropriation and revenue bills. It does not become the first Democratic Administration for a quarter of a century to sneak out of a responsibility to which Democrats held every preceding Republican Administration.

The bottom fact of the business is that Presdent Cleveland, the Reformer and head of the Economical Democracy, will have spent \$95,-000,000 more for four years than Presidents Garfield and Arthur in the latest term of Republican Administration. If the President did not think the money ought to be expended, he had power to veto bills, and in most cases also had power to prevent expenditures which were left to Executive discretion. He has taken the money and thus far has spent it, and his Administration has every year asked for more. Every year it has implored a Democratic maority in the House to vote vastly larger sums than even his partisan friends were willing to vote, and the sums actually voted were vastly arger than a Republican Administration received from Congress. Thus the Democratic false pretence of economy in administration goes where the false pretence of reform in the Civil Service has gone. In both respects the party has been trying to deceive the people.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THIS STATE.

In the course of his thoughtful speech acepting the nomination for Governor, Warner Miller reminded the delegates before him that a Republican victory in this State in November was conditioned upon hard and persistent work during the campaign. He called attention to the fact that the New-York delegation pledged their brethren of the other States, at he Chicago National Convention, that they and those for whom they spoke would make one grand effort this fall to restore the Republican party to supremacy in New-York. Commenting upon this promise, Mr. Miller pointedly remarked: "Do you propose to make it good, fellow-Republicans, or not? If you do, it will require constant and unceasing work from this day until the polls close in November. If you are to make that pledge good it will necessitate the increasing of Republican majorities in every Republican county blican majorities in every Republican county that is on trial—the party that the people kicked this State, from St. Lawrence to the borders out of their way in every Presidential election

agara !!

It is to be hoped that not only the delegates

to whom these words were addressed, but the entire body of Republicans the State over, will give good heed to them. The very fact that the prospects of success are so flattering is a source of danger to our party, since it has a tendency to induce Republicans here and there of an over-confident temperament to relax their efforts. Any man who thinks that we can win without a resolute struggle from now to Election Day is mistaken-just as the man is mistaken who is laboring under the impression that unremitting exertions it every district of every county will not give us the victory. The State Convention did nobly. It placed a first-class unassailable ticket in the field; it adopted an admirable platform. Now let the rest of us continue the good work with the same efficiency. The business of organization cannot be undertaken too soon, nor can it be prosecuted too thoroughly. Every school district should be carefully canvassed, to the end that every vote that can be polled for our ticket may be polled. The county and town committees, acting with the State Committee, have another important duty to perform-the circulation of Republican campaign documents. The more general the understanding of the true inwardness of Democracy's attack upon the Republican doctrine of protection of American industries, the better the chances of carrying the State. And with the tariff tracts should be placed in the hands of every voter documents showing the records made by the two parties in State affairs. Still another duty which devolves upon the committees is that of securing capable and effective stump-speakers. Meetings at which the issues of the campaign are plainly and cogently presented are of great assistance.

The watchword of the campaign for Republicans is work, hard work, unremitting work. There is everything in the political situation, National and State, to inspire every Republican worthy the name to do his utmost. Let as be up and doing all along the line.

WHEAT YIELD AND SUPPLY.

The people who are anxious to sell wheat on the strength of alarming reports from Europe had a deluge of news in their favor Thursday morning, of which one of the items was that the French crop would certainly be 25 per cent below last year's. Naturally, they take pains not to attract much atlention to a brief dispatch which came the same day, stating that the French official estimates placed the decrease in yield at only 6.8 per cent from last year. The official report may be quite untrustworthy, but there is also a possibility that the reports from various parties interested in the grain trade may be misleading. Such things do happen.

The upshot of the alarming news from all countries was that the world had produced this year 75,000,000 bushels less than the world's ordinary consumption. That would be a matter of some importance if there were not in all countries stocks of wheat and flour carried over from last year; in the United States alone more than 50,000,000 bushels. It would be surprising if there were not half as much wheat carried over in all the rest of the world as in this country alone. If so, the year's deficiency in yield would be covered by the unsold surplus from previous crops.

Another fact of some consequence, which traders constantly ignore, is that the consumption of wheat in Europe varies greatly with the supply and price. The quantity which is consumed when wheat is abundant and cheap is no guidance at all, as past experience proves, to the consumption when supplies are short. A decrease of more than one bushel per capita in consumption has occurred in England and France because of a moderate scarcity, and that alone would make a difference of more than 80,000,000 bushels in European requirements. In this country the ation in consumption has been much smaller, but even here it has been about half a bushel per capita, which would make a difference of over 30,000,000 bushels. These facts may as well be kept in mind, as reports of deficient yield are received. Wheat may be dearer all over the world on account of short harvests, and is likely to be, producers naturally hope. But the general tendency to exaggerate the deficiency, and the chronic habit of reckoning consumption as a fixed quantity which does not vary with the supply, need to be remembered.

Senator Vest is a man who speaks right out in meeting. Writing to a Democratic campaign club at St. Louis, he says: "Mr. Cleveland, by his message, for which I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination. The fight is to the death." What more explicit and emphatic declaration could he made that the President's re-election and the triumph of his policy would mean the ruin and destruction of American industries? What better Democratic authority can one wish than the Missouri Senator? Let every American workman remember those words. Mr. Cleveland has challenged him, the American wage-earner, to a fight of extermination. "The fight is to the death."

The Republican voter can felicitate himself in this campaign on being in the patriotic position of voting for the United States against the world.

Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, Mr. J. Milton Turner and some other colored gentlemen who are advo-cating the election of Cleveland and Thurman will find cold comfort in the Bandanna statesman's remark in his Michigan speech that the negro is " s prolific animal." The old slaveholders' doctrine that the black man was an animal is as much a part of Bourbon Democratic creed to-day as it was before the war" and only needs occasion to bring-

Conversation overheard in an elevated train: Going to vote for Cleveland?" "No, for Har-Then why do you read 'The Evening Post'?" "Well, you know, I've always been a Democrat until this year, and like all converts, I like to be confirmed in my new faith."

Numerous interesting problems have passed into the limbo of the insoluble, but we trust that a satisfactory answer awaits the question: Where is Hadjo Ha sein Kanli Khan Matamed-El-Vesari? That is the somewhat startling configuration of patronymies by which the accredited Minister of Persia to the United States is known at home. When he reaches this country he is expected to expurgate his name. But a mystery attends his novements. A week ago a Persian nobleman called at this office and inquired with much solicitude if The Tribune could tell him when the Minister would arrive, and it now appears that the State Department at Washington is seeking in vain to trace him, through the Consulate at Havre. We are disposed to take a hopeful view of the situation. Persian gentlemen with long names generally find it hard to get away from Paris, and, if report be true, that illustrious potentate, the Shah himself, found much to instruct and delight him in the French capital

Eighty-seven days since Mr. Cleveland was nominated, and still no letter of acceptance. Infirm of purpose, give Dan the blue pencil!

Remember, it's the same old Democratic party

since 1860, save that of 1884. It is the same hungry, thirsty and disreputable party it always It has a few new fringes on, but the same old animal is underneath.

The cold fit has followed the hot fit in the Administration's performances in Behring Sea. That was to have been expected. Only under pressure has it ever done anything for the protection of American interests, and even then it has acted by fits and starts and shown signs of vacillation and weakness. The revenue cutters have apparently been idly watching the poaching operations of British sealers this season. Possibly there were special artists on board, and there will be nice pictures in some of the illustrated papers.

One more case of the "deadly parallel": To aid the Charleston Earthquake Sufferers, \$20. G. CLEVELAND.

To aid the "horde of office-holders" secure MY received in \$10,000. G. CLEVELAND.

Numerous correspondents have inquired whether the Mills bill affects in any way the present tariff on potatoes, and have remarked upon a widely circulated letter written by the author of that bill, declaring that "We have not touched potatoes in our bill. We leave them as they are by existing law. The bill has been persistently and intentionally misrepresented by Republicans. In reply it may be stated that as finally passed by the House of Representatives, the bill leaves the tariff on potatoes as at present. As originally reported to the House by Mr. Mills, it put potoes and other vegetables on the free list; and this it did as adopted by the Committee of the Whole. But at the eleventh hour a saving clause, Section 41, was adopted, radically changing the effeet and scope of the bill, and restoring the present tariff on many articles, especially on vegetables. This action was taken on July 17, Mr. Mills's letter denying that the potato tariff had been touched and complaining of misrepresentation by licans, bears date of July 12. In view of these facts, the question of "misrepresentation" appears to be one which Mr. Mills would best leave untoucked.

What will be the next great strategical manceu vre on the Democratic side? Will the President in his Letter of Acceptance veto his last Message, cut loose from the Mills bill and proclaim himself a straight-out Randall Protectionist?

They do say that when Chairman Brice read the returns of his confidential agents who have been making a secret canvass of Indiana and Ohio he murmured softly to himself: " I don't know but it would have been better after all to let that interview go uncontradicted. It might not have helped the campaign much, but it would have let people understand that Colonel Brice isn't in his dotage."

Cleveland remembers with pain that he put his foot in it in his first letter of acceptance-and very

PERSONAL.

Mr. James R. Osgood will arrive at Boston in a few lays, coming from London. Mr. Oliver Ditson, the well-known publisher of

nusic, is ill at Swampscott, Mass. He has had a stroke of paralysis. Dr. McCosh, ex-president of Princeton College, is among the White Mountains.

The widow of Unser Fritz prefers to be known as Empress (and Queen: Frederick, rather than Victoria, thus showing that she intends to live apart from pol-ities and associate her name forever with that of her illustrious husband.

The Rev. James Cleary, of Wisconsin, has delivered 174 lectures and administered the picdge to 100,000 persons during the last year.

The Rev. Nicholas Rasso, S. J., formerly president of Boston College, has been transferred to the Church of St. Francis Xavier in this city for parish duty. Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont and party are at The Bluffs,

Professor Plazzi Smyth has resigned his position as professor of astronomy in Edinburgh University and Astronomer Royal for Scotland. It is now many years since Professor Smyth held any class for teaching astronomy in the university, and he states that his reason for retiring is not only advancing years, but "despair of ever being able to do anything good or to compete with other observatories when the Government con-tinues to refuse to do what their own commission recommended."

Telegraph' that his first two operas falled, and then he wandered about London for a long and cheerless time with "Dorothy" under his arm. He could induce no one even to look at it. The Australian theatrical firm under whom he is now serving, Messrs. Williamson, Garner & Musgrove, baving offered him a long and lucrative engagement as conductor. lucrative engagement as conductor of their orchestra, he at once accepted it, and calling on a London musical house he said: "Here's 'Dorothy.' I'm off to Australia.
Produce it if you get a chance." When he had been
for some time in Australia, he heard that "Dorothy"
had been produced in his absence, and that it had taken like wildfire. This is how Mr. Ceilier philoso-phiaes on his luck: "That was what Stephenson and ing. It is quite a simple matter to write an opera in

THE OLD HOMESTEAD. An audience that crowded every part of the im-

hopes to stay the entire season. The auditorium has been greatly improved during the summer.
thing looks fresh and bright, and a handsome it tile flooring has been laid in the large lobby. Old Homestead* is so phenomenal a success, and its rustic pathos and true pastoral feeling are so deeply play are now necessary. Nor does the acting call for fresh comment, as all the actors who have been so long accepted resumed their old parts. The chief interest, so far as any novelty three acts was of the most elaborate character, and inrec acts was of the most elaborate character, and justified the announcements of Managers Glimore and Tompkins. Of the three scenes, the first, in which the most novelty was promised, proved the least attractive. Mr. Philippoteaux's cycloramic method did not appear to any striking advantage, and in neither distance or atmospheric effect surpassed what might distance or atmospheric effect surpassed what might have been accomplished with the old style of setting. Goatcher's interior in the second act was a marvel of richness and finish of detail, and while the barmonics of coloring wee well carried out in the furniture and hangings there were also some strong and brilliant richly toned mural paintings, its massive green columns with carved gilt bases and capitals, and the many rooms leading from it on different levels, made a grand picture. Magnificently luxurious as this was—a luxuriousness that was almost oppressive—it is very questionable if it pleased the audience as much as the wonderfully realings shown in the third act. One could almost be eve he was standing on Broadway on a moonlight night. The lights beamed richly through the stained glass windows, an admirable choir sang, and a peal of bells helped to carry out the filusion. Philip Goatcher painted all the scenes but the first, and though his design for the interior, perhaps, rather sugthough his design for the interior, perhaps, rather suggests a Roman palace than a New-York house, his work is, on the whole, deserving of Ligh praise.

"Uncle Josh" made his first appearance on top of a wagon load of hay drawn by a team of oxen. When he climbed down he was given a most hearty reception, and the applause was generous throughout the avening. At first the actors were unable to gauge the acoustics of the house and were not easily audible, but after a little while they caught the correct pitch. The performance did not end till very late, as the carpenters evidently had considerable difficulty in setting and striking the scenes. These defects will doubtless be specify overcome, and not with standing all the claborate mounting the curtain be dropped before 11.

AN EXPLICIT LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

AN EXPLICIT LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

From The New-York Sun (1:em.)

Our esteemed Republican contemporaries have for some time been suffering from anxiety and suspense because they, wanted to see Mr. Cleveland's second letter accepting the nomination of the great Democracy; and only yesterday The New-York Tribune, the chief Republican organ, sounded the note of displeasure as follows:

Eighty-five days since you were nominated, Mr. This is all a mistake. Mr. Cleveland's letter was written op saturday, August 25, and the fact was published in "The sun" on sanday morning. It was original in style, as Mr. Cleveland's state papers are very apt to be; but in substance it was most satisfactory. It was in the author's own handwriting; it was addressed to the Democratic National Committee; and its form was that of a check for \$10,000. A GALA DAY IN MILFORD, CONN.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT UNVEILED WITH PATER OTIC CEREMONIES.

ford enjoyed a gala day to-day, in the ceremonies attending the dedication of a monument erected on the public green to the memory of cilizen soldiers and sallors who gave their lives in defence of their country.

The monument was exceled under the ampices of
George Van Horn Post, G. A. R., of the town, by subscriptions from the people, and cost \$3,500. It is of Vermont granite, stands thirty feet high, and is sue mounted by the figure of an infantry soldier at parade the insignia of the Army and Navy, names of the battles in which the dead men engaged—Gettysburg, Fort Fisher, Appointant and Port Hudson—badge of the G. A. R., and the following inscription:

A Tribute to the Bravery of the Men who Risked their Lives that the Nation might Live. 1661-1803.
At sunrise there was fired a salute of sixteen gons,

nd all the church and factory bells rang for one hour, "ublic and private houses everywhere were decorated with National colors. Governor Louisbury and staf, General S. E. Merwin, N. D. Sperry and Judge H. Stad-dard, of New-Haven; Judge A. B. Beers, Junior Vice. ommander George W. Keeler and Judge D. B. Lork wood, of Bridgeport; Secretary of State Hubbard, several bands of music and drum corps, G. A. P. Posts of Milford, Bridgeport, New Haven, New Britain, Norwalk, Danbury, Birmingham, Wallingford, Guilford, south Norwalk, Middletown, Westport and Ansorta: Sons of Veterans from Waterbury, Amounta and Ru mingham; department officers of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Governor's Foot Guards, of New-Havent Company D. 2d Regiment, and Company C. 4th Regi tzens took part.

ceremonies took place. From a grand stand Charles A. Tomlinson, president of the day, received the gift from the Post and presented it to the town. Prayer was offered by the Rev. George H. Griffin, of Spring-field, and the cration was by Judge Augustus II. Fenn, of the Connectitut superior Court. The monument, which had been hidden from view by an American flaz, was provelled by Mrs. Ella A. Batcheler, president of the Milford Women's Rellef Corps, assisted by Mrs. Hattle Brown and Miss Lucy Wacherton. The shaft was saluted by cheers, music and cannonaling. Colonel George W. Beard, United States Army, a native of the town, read an original poem. The presentation, speech, prayer, oration and poem abounded in sentments which every old soldler and true citizen could accept as exactly what he would say were the opposa tent close by, prepared by the village women for a the more than 3,000 was found more than adequate for the more than 3,000 who had to be entertained. The remaining hours of the day were spent at or near this collation. At smost a sainte of thirden gains was fired, and church bells were rung and the National colors were lowered from the Town Had. In the evening there was a general village illumination and promenade concert near the monument.

This affair, though so great a success, has a promise of being cellipsed one year hence, when the 250th anniversary of the town's incorporation is to be celebrated.

The members of the Convention company of 1,500, was found more than ad-quate for

brated.

The members of the Committee of Arrangements, to whose labors the success of the day's festivities is due, are Charles A. Tomlinson, W. B. Brotherton, O. T. Clark, H. C. Miles, A. A. Baldwin, W. G. Mitchell, C. H. Trowbridge, J. E. Shepherd, E. E. Bradler, N. E. Smith, A. C. Platt, D. P. Merwin and A. B. Noe-

IS IT TO BE "THE TOWER OF LONDON"? NO LIGHT ON THE MYSTERY CAST ABOUT THE

NEW OPERA.

A cable dispatch published yesterday confirms the

rumors received some time ago that the plot of the new Gilbert and Sullivan opera deals with the remantic marriage of a singing girl to a nobleman sup-posed to be dying. He, of course, recovers, as heroes in comic operas should always do, and his wife falls in love with him without knowing his identity. The latest dispatch says that the scene of the first act is in a part of the Tower of London. If this is true, it is probably the origin of the rumor that the opera will bear the name of that historic edifice. This, however, is not considered to be at all probable by Rus

dolph Aronson, who said yesterday:

We know no more about the scene of the opera that we have made public, and still believe that it is in Sweden. We certainly ought to know more than reporters or correspondents can gather, and we have no new information. Sketches of Swedish costumes were sent for my cuidance. We have received some few musical numbers, guidance. We have received some few musical numbers, out the words do not give any clew to the locality. There are two or three choruses, a duet from the first set, and a part of the finale of that act. The music is extremely taking and clever, and I think of a higher order than Sullivan has hitherto put in his operas. The duet is especially beautiful, and is sure to be caught up everywhere. I don't believe we shall know anything more authentically about the opera till Mr. Barker, the Savey stage manager, arrives. He was to start last Saturday, but all was not ready, and now he is to sail the end of this week. One thing in my opinion is certain, and that

A STATUE OF BARALT, THE HISTORIAN.

A bronze statue of Rafael Dana Baralt, the pairiot and National historian of Venezeula, has just been completed at Favy's bronze works, No. 200 Forsythst. He was born in 1810 and died in 1800. During his long literary life he wrote various histories, local and general, of Venezuela. His most important work, however, was a "History of Venezuela, from its Discovery to 1707." Subsequently two additional volumes, covering the period from 1707 to 1837, were written by him fointly with Ramon Diar. The status was designed by Glovanni Turini, the designer of the statue of Garibaldi, which was unveiled in Washington Square in June, and also that of Mazzini, in Central

The Baralt bronze is of heroic size, being eight feet in height. The figure stands easily in a graceful post-are of rest. The hands are folded lightly, the right holding a pen and the left a half-unrolled parchment holding a pen and the inscription, "Historia de Venezuela." On the pedestal, which is of iron and is five feet in height, is engraved: A Rafael M. Baralt; La Sociedad height, is engraved: A raiser as a baratic in Representacion del Zulia. The whole will rest on a square base of grantic. The statue is a gift to the city of Maracaibo from the principal citizens of that place. It will be the first statue erected in memory of Baralt, and will be unveiled with great ceremony in Maracaibo on September 21.

A COMING WEDDING AT OCEAN GROVE.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 30 (Special: - Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Carrie E. Foster, of this place, and the Rev. James Leland Howard, pas of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lakewood, N. J. The wedding will take place next Wednesday at 2 p. m., in St. Paul's Church, Ocean Grove. Miss Foster

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 30 (Special).-Jay Goald en-joyed three hours good fishing in Finlough Lake yesterday, securing ten pounds of fine fish. This morning ho arose at 6, in excellent health and spirits. After breakfast he journeyed by rail from Arkville to Roxbury, whence he drove to his birthplace, four miles distant. This afternoon he went in his private car to the Grand Hotel, where he will spend the night. To-morrow he will return to Roxbury, to remain until the first of next week.

NEW OFFICERS FOR THE ST. GEORGE'S UNION. Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—The North American St. George's Union resumed its session this morning The Nominating Committee reported the following their choice of officers for the following year: President, W. H. Gillord, Hamilton, Ont.; first vice-president, dent, James M. Smith, Boston; second vec-president, dent, James M. Smith, Boston; second vec-president Utica; secretary, T. V. Yeattes, Washington, D. C.; chaplain, the Rev. James Stone, Philadelphia. On motion, the nominees were declared elected by acclamation. The question of time of meeting was taken up, and excited general discussion. A role resulted in retaining the present course, that of

REUNION OF VETERANS.

Troy, Aug. 30.—Two hundred veterans, survivors of the 125th Regiment, attended the reunion at Hoosek Falls to-day. There was a parade with a dinner and

Mabel Amber, last season at Daly's, has been engaged for the leading parts with Robert Mantell.

" Boccaccio" is, in Colonel McCaull's opinion, the etcome

" Boccaccie" is, in Colonel McCaull's epinion, the strong cat opera in his repertoire, and the revival next Monday will, he states, be the best in cast, setting and dressing he has ever given. The music ranks with Suppe's best, and the story is decidedly amusing. " Lorraine" will be continued at Wallack's all this week.

When Mr. Daly's theatre shall be reopened, it will have a new drop curtain of novel design, and, it is said, extreme beauty. It has been made under the superintendence of the artist Gariboldt, and represents a landscape with newers all embreidered in silk. There will not be any paint upon it.

There are said to be ever 1,800 separate and distinct pieces that go to make one scene in the "Kaffir Diamed," the production of which, as the Breadway Theatre, has been postponed to September 11, to afford angle time to a proper rehearsal of all the scenes and effects, which will require the full depth of the stage.